NUMBER 93.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) a corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and felivered to city subscribers (payable to the cares) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 centa. fail subscribers, \$5 00 per annum, or \$2 50 for months, always in advance.

BATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each adtional line, 5 cents.
Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.

layed advertisements charged by solid mea

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All communications on business connected this paper must be directed to the "American n." Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should unded into the office before twelve o clock, M., of ay of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence-onjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jeal-ty of a free people ought to be constantly awake; ce history and experience prove, that foreign in-sace is one of the most baneful foes of a republican rerament."—Washington.

are in sole of the most sharing loss of a republican remnent."—Washington.

I bope we may find some means, in future, of Iding ourselves from foreign influence, political, mercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. In scarcely withhold myself from joining in the of Silas Deam—"that there were an ocean of fire yeen this and the old world."—Jefferson.

FRED LEWELLIN, Richmond, Virginia.

L. WILLIAMS, Temperance Temple, Gay street, imore, Maryland.

W. L. Williams, Temperance Temple, Gay street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Jone P. Hilton (assisted by D. W. Barley, 59 and 61 Walnut street, Cincinnati,) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.

V. B. Palers, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, northwest corner Third and Chestmut sts.

A. D. Chalows, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.

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D. S. Young, Staunton, Va.

Lay & Brothers, No. 78 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the American Organ.

E. S. R. Burley, for Wilmington, Delaware.

merican Organ. E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware

Basis Principles of the American Party of Virginia.

Virginia.

Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagoguism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political, and commercial, accessary for the attainment of these ends, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

principles:
That the suffrages of the American people political offices, should not be given to any ar than those born on our soil, and reared and ured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to ex-reise the elective franchise, till he shall have re-ided within the United States a sufficient length f time to enable him to become acquainted with the principles and imbued with the spirit of our astitutions, and until he shall have become the

country.

3. That whilst no obstacle should be interposed to the immigration of all foreigners of honest and industrious habits, and all privileges and immunities enjoyed by any native-boan citizens of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, except that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and paper.

A. That the American doctrine of religious toleration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party which believes and maintains that any foreign power, religious or pslitical, has the right to control the conscience or direct the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principles of freedom of opinion, and which is mischlevous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil liberty.

laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be aclaws, as will provent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of alle-giance to the United States, and of abjuration

of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election or ap pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under ou institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State gov ernments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to a lmit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first nade a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions o

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any sun or control, at any time, in any place,

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

all times, and to the extent of our skilling was presented and an interest of the control of the

ments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall be otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected

adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

potentate well-known as the avoice overthrew they whole American system, to whose overthrew they are solemnly devoted.

Resolved. That, as rightent custodians of that beneficent system of civil and realignous freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles of the recognized ex-

"AMERICAN ORGAN,"

A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washing-ton Oity, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simulta-neously started the inquiry—"Are not American Capable of Governing their Country?" This in-quiry is as universal as it is natural and pertipent. The response is being given in the thousands of asso-ciations springing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born citizens of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their ours Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

GENERAL INFORMATION.

TRAVEL.

The cars leave daily at 6 and 5% A. M., and 8 and 5 P. M.

For Alexandria.

The Washington and Alexandria boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five cts.

For Rockville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th streets.

For Upper Marlboro'.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1.50. Office, northwest corner of D and 8th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7% o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leesburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers.

The regular mail steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 8d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

Winninges, North Carolina, arrives at hair past 3 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at hair past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 3 P. M.

Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M.

Warrenton Springs arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Rates of Postage:

Rates of Postage:
Each halfounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 5 cents;
impaid, 5 cents.
Each half ounce, over 3,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents;

Each half ounce, over soon anywhere in unpaid, 10 cents.

All printed matter in general—anywhere in United States:

First three ounces - - 1 cent.

Each subsequent ounce - 1 cent.

If not prepaid, double these rates.

advance:

First three ounces

First three ounces

And, if weighing not over 1½ oz., in the State where published, one-half of the above retea, and weekly papers in the county where published, free.

SMALL NEWSTAWARS AND PRINCIPLE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WEIGHT OF THE WE

4 pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz., as ioi-lows:
Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 1½ ct.
Over 13, 3 cts.
Fractions over a single rate are charged as one

tions issued	once in three m	onths, or ofte	ner."
	ments of Oc		
NAMES.	Liverpool	POR	DATE.
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York.	Jan. 27
Asia	Liverpe ol	.Boston	Feb. 3
	Philadelphia		Feb. 3
	New York	. Aspinwall .	Feb. 5
Black Warri	or. New York	. Hav. and N.	O. Feb. 6
Pacific	or.New York New York	.Liverpool	Peb. 7
Baltic	Liverpool	New York.	Feb. 10
Union	New York	Havre	Feb. 10
Star of the We	oat "	San Juan, N	ic., Feb. 12
Africa	Boston	.Liverpool	Feb. 14
City of Man't	er.Liv rpool	. Philadelphi	a Feb. 14
Canada	Liverpool	. Boston	Feb. 17
Pacific		New York.	Feb. 24

PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "American Ondar," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 895, Eleventh street, between I and K, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania aronue, between Twentieth and Twenty first stages.

wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, viz: Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or R. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetts arenee.

THOMAS E. JACOBS, Agent for the American Organ, for the fifth and sixth wards Office in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the Marine Garri-

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the America's Onday will please leave their names and residence at Wm. B. Richards, Jr.'s. Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansfield's Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St. Aseph street, two doors south of King, or at James Entwiatle, Jr., Druggist, King street, two doors south of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia.

J. T. AUDLEY, Agent.

LADIES, TRY DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN MONTHLY PILLS.

INFALLIBLE in their operation, for relieving and curing all painful, distressing, and difficult menstruction, and removing all proincideal obstructions and irregularities arising from whatever cause. A complete

Triumph in Medical Science, making it no longer necessary for delicate females to take large doses of nauseous drugs; thus furnishing a disideratum the want of which has long been foil by medical men. The peculiar and original process of preparing these pills was discovered by Dr. Duponco, after many years research. It concentrates the virtues of the ingredients into a very small bulk, and covers all disagreeable ameli and taste, so that sickness of the stomach, and other unpleasant feelings are avoided, thus leaving the pills free to exert their mild but efficient curative action, without, in the least, injuring the constitution, as is too often the case, with medicines for the diseases peculiar to famales. These pills are the result of over the case, in the treatment of the diseases of females. At the solicitation of many highly intelligent ladies, for whom they were prescribed, with the most happy effects, they are published to the world. They have only been advertised to a limited extent for a little over one year, yet

they are published to the world. They have only been advertised to a limited extent for a little ever one year, yet.

Several Thousand Boxes
have already been sold, a large proportion of which has been sent by mail to ladies in different sections of the country, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing.

These Pills have been thoroughly tried in Washington, and found to work like a charm. Those having any doubts on the subject, will, on application to the general agent, be referred to persons in Washington and vicinity, who know they are all they are recommended to be.

Price \$1 per box. They will be sent to ladies confidentially by mail, on their enclosing \$1 to "Dr. A. J. Ranwold, Washington, D. C." general agent, who will fill all orders at the proprietor's prices.

Sold in Washington by Kidwell & Laurence; Stott & Co.; W. H. Gilman; S. R. Sylvester; J. B. Moore, 1st ward: O. Boawell, Island; J. N. Callen, J. H. Stone, 7th street; H. H. McPherson, Capitol Hill; F. Walsl, Navy Yard. In Georgetown by O. M. Linthicum; J. S. Kidwell. In Alexandria by Cook & Co.; Peel & Stevens; Fountain & Co., and by druggists generally. GOD AND OUR NATIVE LAND! U. S. of A.—George Washington Camp,
No. 1, meets every Friday evening at Temperance Hall, E street, between 9th and 10th streets.
WM. H. SIBLEY,

FOR THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

public attention, as well as some extravagant speculations in regard to its probable effect upon the application of iron to architecture. Indeed, fron all accounts, it seems not unlikely to effect a revolu tion in building, as important as any which has taken place in the other departments of artisan labor during the present century. The buildings just erected, and now in process of erection, is the great commercial cities of the Union, indicate most unmistakably the tendencies towards a purely

The great abundance of this material and its general economy, the facilities it offers for a rapid onstruction; its capability of assuming the forms of the most elaborate carving at a tithe of the expense of works in marble and other stones, and finally its incombustibility, all seem to point to it as the material of construction for the ener-getic and progressive race that is now occupying and developing the North American continent. And nothing prevents its speedy and general adop-tion for this purpose, but the practical difficulty in applying it to the substantial portion of architecfinally its incombustibility, all seem to point to ture, resulting from some of its elementary proper-ties; these are its expansive and contractable acextraordinary conducting powers. The destructive

is graphically portrayed in the following extract, from a writer on this subject:

"The first difficulty arising from this source is the comparatively alight but constantly disorganizing force exerted upon attructures of iron or other metals by expansion from solar heat and contraction by severe cold—a difficulty great in Europe, but much more formidable in this country, where we have such extraordinary extremes of temperature. A distinguished scientific gentleman, speaking of this subject, refers to the monument Colon de la Place Vendome, erected in honor of Napoleon the 1st, and covered with bronze made from captured cannon. In this monument, he says, 'there was experienced much trouble from contraction and expansion. The bronze plates, firmly united by rivets, acted as one stupendous sheet, and buckled, under the sun's rays in a most extraordinary manner, acting as a real great pyrometer."

nimity united by rivets, acted as one stupendous sheet, and buckled, under the sun's rays in a most extraordinary manner, acting as a real great pyrometer.

"Although ingenious and complicated devices may have partially overcome the effects of expansion arising from this source, they have been wholly inadequate to overcome the much greater expansion from artificial heat in contiguous conflagrations. Iron buildings, as usually constructed, although expressly designed to resist conflagrations in compact cities, have been wholly inaffectual for this purpose. It was found in the great fires at San Francisco that the iron columns and frame-work of buildings were expanded, and thus warped and thrown out of line, by the heat of fires across the streets, and that the buildings were ruised even before contact of the flames."

But this objection to the use of iron for the exterior walls of buildings once obviated—other presented in its extraordinary conducting powhich by transmitting heat and cold from the exterior plates to the interior of iron buildings, must render them the hotest in summer and the coldest

As it is now claimed, however, that these great new and wonderful impulse to be imparted to iron building. This new method of fire-proofing iron architecture is especially exciting a large share of

ties, especially by the federal government.

The following powerful leader upon this subject from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is perpress. We understand that this invention is not in which connexion it has hitherto been noticed by the newspapers, but is equally applicable to all iron buildings consisting of a skeleton frame-worl and a weather-boarding of plates; and we under stand that measures are being concerted with the

iron buildings consisting of a skeleton frame-work and a weather-boarding of plates; and we understand that measures are being concerted with the inventor, by leading gentlemen in the iron interests, to render it generally available:

The Iron Istranger.—We have always advocated the national importance of encouraging that great branch of American industry which is employed in the production of iron, and have fully appreciated the remark of the classic German writer on metallurgy: "The preparation of iron has become the most essential branch of industry, by the immediate benefit it gives to the the producer, the general benefits it yields to society, and the advantages it offers to the consumer. No other occupies so many hands, produces so active a circulation of money, or exerts so direct an influence upon the wealth of the State and the comfort of the people." We have seen with regret that the producers of iron in this country, although furnishing an article of universal consumption, and having at command inexhaustible supplies of the raw material, unsurpassed in excellence by any in the world; although displaying skill and enterprise, and at times encouraged by extraordinary protection, have only periodically and at long intervals enjoyed remunerative profits.

The cause of the precarious prosperity of the iron trade is to be found not only in the want of a permanent and judicious system of protection, but in the greater want of a regular demand for the article produced commensurate with the means to supply. The iron interest, though stimulated by the new demand created by the vast development of the railroad system, has suffered proportionately from depending mainly upon enterprises which have proved to be immentably speculative and uncertain; and now, with the depression of railroad stocks and securities, we find this interest, after, a short flood of prosperity, again at its lowest ebb.

Amidat the gloom which overshadows this great industry, we welcome any signs of the times which here we for its products